

JAN 12 2834 TC 1700

Please amend the claims as shown in the below complete listing of all of the claims with status identifier for every claim that is set forth below;

1. (Currently Amended) A process for forming a nanosize ceramic powder comprising:

forming a precursor ceramic material comprising a fugitive constituent and a non-soluble constituent in a single phase;

decomposing the fugitive constituent to leave the non-soluble constituent by contacting the precursor material with a selective solvent to form a solution of the fugitive constituent in the solvent and a non-dissolved residue of the non-soluble constituent,

the precursor material sufficiently reactive with the solvent to form the solution of the fugitive constituent in the solvent and form the non-dissolved residue of the non-soluble constituent,

the precursor material and the non-soluble residue sufficiently insoluble in the solvent such that there is essentially no precursor material and non-soluble residue in the solution that will deposit and precipitate upon the residue of the non-soluble-constituent,

the fugitive constituent being sufficiently soluble in the solvent such that from the solution of the fugitive constituent essentially no fugitive constituent will deposit and precipitate the decomposing is without deposition or precipitation of dissolved fugitive constituent upon the residue of the non-soluble constituent,

removing the solution of the fugitive constituent from the residue to form a nanosize powder of the residue of the non-soluble constituent.

- 2. (Withdrawn) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the precursor is  $BaCe_{(1-X)}RE_XO_{3-\delta}$  or  $SrCe_{1-X}RE_XO_{3-\delta}$  and the composition of the nanosize powder is  $Ce_{1-X}RE_XO_{2-\delta}$  where RE is a rare earth metal or Y, x is between 0 and about 0.25, and S is between 0 and about 0.13.
- 3. (Currently Amended) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the precursor is  $\frac{BaZr_{(1-X)}RE_X\theta_{3-\delta}}{BaZr_{(1-X)}RE_X\theta_{3-\delta}}$  or  $BaZr_{1-X}REX0_{3-\delta}$  and the composition of the nanosize powder is  $Zr_{1-X}$   $RE_xO_{2-\delta}$  where RE is a rare earth metal or Y, x is between 0 and about 0.25, and S is between 0 and about 0.13.
- 4. (Original) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the composition of the resultant nanosize powder is  $A1_2O_3$ .
- 5. (Withdrawn) The process as in Claim 3 wherein the precursor is selected from the group consisting of BaA1<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Ba<sub>3</sub>A1<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, and NaALO<sub>2</sub>.
- 6. (Withdrawn) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the composition of the resultant nanosize powder is  $Cr_2O_3$ .
  - 7. (Withdrawn) The process as in Claim 6 wherein the precursor is MgCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.
- 8. (Original) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the composition of the resultant nanosize powder is ZrO<sub>2</sub>.
  - 9. (Original) The process as in Claim 8 wherein the precursor is BaZrO<sub>3</sub>
- 10. (Withdrawn) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the composition of the resultant nanosize powder is TiO<sub>2</sub>.
- 11. (Original) The process as in Claim 10 wherein the precursor is MgTiO<sub>3</sub>, or Mg<sub>2</sub>TiO<sub>4</sub>.

	12.	(Withdrawn)	The process as in Claim 1 wherein the composition of the non-
soluble constituent and the nanosize powder is V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .			
	13.	(Withdrawn)	The process as in Claim 12 wherein the precursor is Na <sub>4</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O.
	14.	(Original)	The process as in Claim 1 wherein the selective solvent is water.
	15.	(Currently Ame	nded) A process for forming a nanosize ceramic powder
compri	sing:		
		forming a prec	sursor ceramic material comprising a fugitive constituent and a non-
<u>soluble</u>	const	ituent in a single	phase;
		decomposing t	the fugitive constituent to leave the non-soluble constituent by
contacting the precursor material with a selective solvent to form a solution of the fugitive			
constituent in the solvent and a non-dissolved residue of the non-soluble constituent,			
the pred	cursor	material sufficie	ently reactive with the solvent to form the solution of the fugitive
constituent in the solvent and form the non-dissolved residue of the non-soluble constituent,			
the pred	cursor	material and the	e non-soluble residue sufficiently insoluble in the solvent such that
there is	essen	tially no precurs	or material and non-soluble residue in the solution that will deposit
and pre	cipita	te upon the resid	ue of the non-soluble-constituent,
the fug	itive c	onstituent being	sufficiently soluble in the solvent such that-the decomposing is
withou	t depo	sition or precipit	tation of dissolved fugitive constituent upon the residue of the non-
soluble	const	ituent,	
		removing the s	solution of the fugitive constituent from the residue to form a
nanosiz	ze pov	vder of the residu	ue of the non-soluble constituent,
	= <del></del>		

.

•

The process as in Claim 1 wherein the selective solvent is an acid.

- 16. (Original) The process as in Claim 15 wherein the acid is selected from the group consisting of HN0<sub>3</sub>, HCL, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.
- 17. (Original) The process as in Claim 15 wherein the acid is contacted with the precursor with an acid gas.
- 18. (Original) The process as in Claim 17 wherein the acid gas is  $SO_3$ ,  $N_2O_5$ ,  $CO_2$  or HCl.
- 19. (Original) The process as in Claim 1 wherein the selective solvent is a reacting gas dissolved in a non-aqueous polar solvent.
- 20. (Original) The process as in Claim 19 wherein the polar solvent is selected from the group consisting of formamide, N-Methyl-acetamide, N-Methyl-formamide, N-Methyl-propionamide, propylene carbonate, and ethylene carbonate, and the reacting gas is selected from the group consisting of CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> arid N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.
  - 21. (Canceled)
  - 22. (Canceled)
  - 23. (Canceled)
  - 24. (Canceled)
  - 25. (Canceled)